THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, August 3, 1810. No. 1244.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

WAS taken or blown off a railing, the skirt of a Lady's Riding Habit of superfine bottle green cloth. A generous reward will be paid to any person who will deliver it at the Office of this Gazette.
July 26, 1810.

Wanted Two Apprentices,

To the GLASS CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the country will be preferred—the strictest attention will pe paid to their morals. Apply to WILLIAM EICHBAUM & SON.
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1810.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of July inst, an apprentice to the Baking business named JOHN HOGELAND, between 4 and 5 feet high, about 20 or 21 years of age, had on a pair of leather pantaloons, country linnen shirt, and coarse shoes. The above reward will be paid to whoever delivers him to the subscriber, but no charges.

JOSEPH BECKER.
Pittsburgh, July 26, 1810.

Public Sale

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of *Martin M'Kean*, late of St. Clair township deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 16th day of August next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a certain tract of land containing 104 acres more or less, the property of the said, deceased, situate in the township aforesaid three and a half miles from Pittsburgh; there is on the premises a good two story log dwelling house and Kitchen, frame barn, about eighty acres cleared, apple and peach orchards &c. Terms made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM WILKINS, } Execu-
JAMES MARTIN, } tors.
July 23d, 1810.

A Valuable Plantation,

WILL be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of August, containing 360 acres, of which 80 are excellent bottom.—There are upwards of sixty acres cleared and under good fence, of which about twelve are meadow. There is a young bearing orchard of 160 apple trees; three excellent sugar camps; two cabbins, one of which is new; and a good still house and stable. The tract is situate in Pine township, on Pine creek, and has an excellent mill seat; nine miles from Pittsburgh and five from the Allegheny river on the main road from Pittsburgh to Butler. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to

JOHN COWAN,
Corner of Wood and Liberty-streets, near the Episcopal church, Pittsburgh.
July 16, 1810.

BOWSTRING MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deerskins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breeches maker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND on the Bank of the Monongahela, occupied by the subscriber. It is thought unnecessary to give a description of a property so generally known. The situation for either Tavern or Store is considered one of the best in Pittsburgh. It will be exposed to *Public Sale* on Wednesday of August Court week, if not disposed of at private sale before that time. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS FERREE.
Pittsburgh, July 19, 1810.

Overstreet's Tobacco.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscribers a quantity of *James H. Overstreet's* prime chewing

TOBACCO.

Purchasers will have liberty of returning to us all that may not be found good.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1810.

WANTED,

A FEW barrels of *PICKLED PORK*, *WHISKEY*, and good *VINEGAR*—also *HARD SOAP*; for which a liberal price will be given, E. DENNY.
Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS repectfully inform the public that they have commenced business, as

AUCTIONEERS *and* AGENTS.

for the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the countenance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establisment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will insure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Penn Streets, and on an edjoining alley. Their situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual ground rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the Diamond.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS in the Town of Mercer, possessing eligible situations for building. They will be sold together or separate at a very low rate for cash, or any convertible property.—For terms apply to the subscribers, at their Auction Store in the Diamond.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1810.

N. B. If not previously disposed of they will be Sold at Public Vendue on the 11th August next.

E. PENNINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh,

NEAR forty years extensive practice twelve of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.
27th 11th month, 1809.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*
Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I HAVE been induced (from no improper motives) to offer myself as a candidate for the office of *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing General Election.—Should the citizens of Allegheny county consider me worthy of that office, and adequate to the discharge of its important duties, their suffrages will confer a favour on their fellow citizen.

WILLIAM STEELE.
June 25, 1810. tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of August next, the following described property, to wit:

Sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in Versailes township, on the bank of the Youghagany river, one mile above M'Kee's Port, has a small cabbin erected thereon, and about eighteen acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samual Peobles, and others. Taken in execution as property of John M'Millan.

Lots No. 425 and 426, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded northwardly by Sixth Street, southeastwardly by Grant Street, southwardly by Virgin alley and northwardly by Lot No 427. Taken in execution as property of John D. Littleford.

And by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to sale at the same time and place. Two Hundred acres of land in Moon township, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Aaron Eaton, Robert Lowrey and others, on which is erected two small cabbins. Taken in execution as the property of James Lowrey.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, in Deer township, on which is erected a cabin and cabbin stable, and about fifty acres cleared, bounded on the north by land of John Boyd, on the west by James Shaw and Benjamin Day, and on the south by Depreciation Land. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Coe.

All to be Sold by
WILLIAM WOODS, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, July 11, 1810.

Just Published and for Sale,

(Price one dollar and fifty-cents.)

At CRAMER, SPEAR and EICHBAUM'S Franklin Head Bookstore.

SKETCHES OF A TOUR

TO THE WESTERN COUNTRY,

Through the States of Ohio & Kentucky;

A Voyage

Down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers,

AND A TRIP

Through the Mississippi Territory, and part of West Florida.

Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX,

Containing some interesting facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers for the *Tour* are requested to return them immediately.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1810.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shellac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Verditer, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh, }
May 10, 1810. }

To the Millers of the United States.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Congress did on the 21st day of January, 1808, pass the following act:—

An act for the relief of Oliver Evans.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of State, on application in writing by Oliver Evans, to cause letters patent to be made out in the manner and form prescribed by the act entitled, "An Act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," thereby granting to said Oliver Evans, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the full and exclusive righ, and liberty of making, constructing, usingt and vending to be used, his invention, discovery, and improvements in the art of manufacturing flour and meal, and in the several machines, which he has discovered, invented, improved, and applied to that purpose: Provided, That no person who may have heretofore paid the said Oliver Evans for license to use his said improvements shall be obliged to renew said license, or be subject to damages for not renewing the same: And provided also, That no person who shall have used the said improvement, or have erected the same for use, before the issuing the said patent, shall be liable to damages therefor.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
January 21, 1808.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

That in pursuance of said act, letters patent were made out, and delivered to said Oliver Evans, bearing date January 22d, 1808, granting to him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said improvement; and also of making, constructing, using, &c. all the machines, viz. his improved elevator, his improved conveyer, his improved hopperboy, his improved drill, and his improved kiln drier.

That under my said patent, my established prices for license to use my said improvements in the manufacture of flour and meal, are as follows, viz.

For either elevating or conveying grain, or elevating and conveying meal, or for cooling the meal, and attending the boulting hoppers, when used separately, fifty dollars for every pair of stones running at the same time; and for any two of the aforesaid parts, used jointly without the other third part, seventy-five dollars for each pair of millstones running at the same time.

And elevating rice in rice mills, fifty dollars; for each elevator for each single mill, and for the use of either of the machines for any other purpose, fifty dollars.

And for the kiln drier, fifty dollars for each pair of millstones, with interest, in each case, from the date of my patent, or from the time of beginning to use the same, until paid.

And for license to use my patented screw mill for breaking and grinding hard substances such as plaster, &c. or Indian corn to be ground with the cob, twenty dollars.

That the circuit court for the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, judges Washington and Peters presiding, did at the last October term, decide a case, and so construed the said act of Congress, as to adjudge that all those who are using my said improvements without license, are liable to damages, until they obtain license.

I do therefore give this public notice, and earnestly request all those in the United States, who are using my said patented improvements, or any of them, without my license, to pay at the above rates, to the Subscriber, or *James I. Rush*, Philadelphia, or to Captain *John Moody*, of Virginia, *Evan Evans*, City of Washington, *Nathaniel Williams*, Esq. Baltimore, *Joseph Evans*, near Newport, Delaware state, *Samuel Nicholson*, Esq. , or to *George Evans*, Pittsburgh, or to any other agent or attorney I may appoint, and who are duly authorised to receive the same, and to grant such licenses only as are subscribed with my sign manual.

Those who refuse or neglect will please excuse me if I in future refuse to expend all my profits in travelling to collect, and should put my demands in the hands of the attornies at law, who will of course send the marshals at the expenee of those who invade my rights.—I will be very thankful to those who shall save me the disagreeable necessity.

OLIVER EVANS.
January 12, 1810.

N. B. From and after the first of January, 1811, *all the above patent rights, will be double the present price.*

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, August 3, 1810.

HARVEST.

The crops of Wheat and Rye in this county, are very abundant, and we have received the same pleasing accounts from different parts of this and the adjoining states. It is with deep regret, however, we have to add, these cheering prospects have been considerably damped; for since the commencement of harvest, we have had an almost continued scene of raining and cloudy weather, which has prevented the housing of a considerable quantity of grain, that is now receiving great damage in the fields.

The 6th United States regiment consisting of between 3 and 400 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Constant, marched from Carlisle for this place, on 22d ult. We are informed that they will be stationed at Fort Fayette until further orders.

We understand that a British ship of War has lately been discovered on Lake-Ontario, 44 miles East of the Fort, about 20 feet below the surface of the water, which was lost 30 years ago. This vessel was going across the Lake, from Niagara, to Kingston, on the opposite shore, and had several British Officers and others as passengers, when she sunk.

We are informed a sloop has lately sailed from Connecticut river, for the West-Indies, 33 years old. This vessel has been regularly employed in carrying stock to the West-Indies, during the above period, and is now a good staunch vessel; and what is more remarkable, has never incurred an average loss.

A gentleman from Lynchburg informs us, that he saw a letter from Mr. Coles, (Mr. Madison's private secretary,) to his brother Capt. Coles, stating that Mr. Smith, the present secretary of state, is to be superceded by the appointment of Col. Monroe to that office. We give this as we received it. *Stanton pap.*

From the National Intelligencer, July 18.

Amongst the papers lately laid before the British parliament respecting American affairs, is a despatch from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Canning dated 4th December 1808, which principally relates to a conversation between Mr. Erskine and myself. This took place at my house and without any previous appointment: But as Mr. Erskine had during the preceding week conversed with Mr. Madison on the same topics, and the result had been communicated to me the day before by Mr. Madison, I was prepared for the subject, and every sentiment I uttered was in perfect unison with those of the President and of the Secretary of State. What was meant by colonial trade has already been explained by Mr. Erskine: but as his own share in those conversations with several members of the administration is, in his despatches, altogether omitted; and the conditions expected by the United States from Great Britain are not distinctly explained, it is proper to state briefly the general grounds which were considered here as forming a proper basis for an adjustment of differences, if a conciliatory disposition was found to exist on the part of the British government.

1. *Reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake.* The President's proclamation merging in the proposed non intercourse act, by which the public ships of both Great Britain and France would be excluded from the ports of the United States, the ostensible obstacle to making the reparation, acknowledged to be due, was removed.

2. *Orders of Council.* To be repealed simply on the ground of the non-intercourse act applying, in that event, exclusively to France, so long as her decrees violating the neutral rights of the U. S. continued in force.

3. *Impressment of Seamen.* To be entirely abandoned, America agreeing to exclude from her navigation seamen not citizens of the U. States, on the principle contained in the instructions of the 20th May, 1807, to Messrs. Munroe and Pinkney, which, on account of the rupture of the negociations, were not, in that respect, acted upon.

4. *Colonial Trade.* The right to the *direct* trade, viz. that carried directly from the colonies to the belligerents in Europe, to be waved by the U. States; provided that the colonies, and that in colonial articles between the United States and other countries was formally recognised, according to the principles contained in the same instructions.

5. *Commercial Relations.* The partial non-importation act of the United States, and the convoy and other extra duties of Great-Britain to be repealed: and generally every source of collision arising from species of commercial warfare to cease by a mutual repeal of all discriminating duties, in conformity with the instructions to Messrs. Munroe and Pinkney before mentioned. The two nations to place each other, in every other respect, on the footing of the most favored nation.

On this last point, my observations were general and equally applying to both countries. The system of restrictions which those of Great-Britain had forced the United States to adopt being equally injurious to both. And Mr. Erskine is mistaken in supposing that I would have preferred, at first, measures of a more decided nature to the embargo.

Mr. Erskine appears, so far as can be inferred from the correspondence now published, to have supposed that in order to induce his government to take into consideration those propositions, and to adopt a conduct consistent with just principles and with the great and permanent interests of Great-Britain, it was absolutely necessary to dissipate the prejudices they had imbibed: And its efforts seem accordingly to have been principally used in trying to convince them of the sincere disposition of the members of the American administration to adjust the differences between the two countries.—Knowing the earnestness of his endeavors in promoting that object, the difficulties he had to encounter in his attempts to induce the British ministry to take a comprehensive and correct view of the subject, and the sanguine temper which he discovered throughout the whole transaction. I feel no disposition to caval at the general colouring of the language ascribed either to other members of the administration or to myself. But there is a part of this despatch in which I cannot for a moment acquiesce.

From casual expressions imperfectly understood, and incorrectly stated, and from what he calls "my manner and slight insinuations," Mr. Erskine infers that I thought that President (Mr. Jefferson) had acted with partiality towards France, and that I had attempted to contrast Mr. Madison's sentiments in that respect with those of the President.

That Mr. Erskine's object was to use the change of Presidency as argument to induce the British ministry to alter their measures towards America; and that the opinions thus ascribed to me were his own, is sufficiently obvious from the whole tenor of his despatch. But the inference as it relates to me is totally erroneous: and Mr. Erskine must have mistaken my assent in the existence of surmises of partiality in Mr. Jefferson towards France for an acquaintance in the truth of them.

I might with truth have spoken of Mr. Madison, not as feeling any particular admiration for the British constitution, and institutions, but as having neither bias or enmity towards France or England. But I never could or did contrast his sentiments in that respect or ascribe to him opinions on the subject of our foreign relations at variance with those of Mr. Jefferson.

I kenw those surmises respecting Mr. Jefferson to be altogether destitute of foundation. To have, in the most indirect manner, suggested or countenanced a belief in them would have been direct falsehood. So far from having, even by my silence, acquiesced in insinuations of that nature; when Mr. Erskine, once, and once only dropt a hint to that effect intimating a supposed hostility to England, and that the president had not placed her conduct in a fair light before the public, I immediately repelled the charge, and amongst other observations, reminded him that the only time when the British government had, by the proposed equalization of duties, made an approach of a liberal and conciliatory nature towards America, it was immediately met by the President who had expressly recommended the subject to Congress in his message; and that the plan had been defeated by the clamour of that party in America, which was considered the best disposed towards Great Britain. That, on that occasion, a change took place in my manner is very probable; but Mr. Erskine has ascribed it to a source very different from that which occasioned it.—I had been very lately zealously employed in repelling the charge; a charge which I never could hear without indignation.—Eight years of the most intimate intercourse, during which not an act, nor hardly a thought respecting the foreign relations of America was concealed, enable me confidently to say, that Mr. Jefferson never had in that respect any other object in view but the protection of the rights of the United States against every foreign aggression or injury from whatever nation it proeeeded, and has, in every instance, observed toward all the belligerents the most strict justice and the most scrupulous impartiality. His character stands not in need of this declaration: it is due to myself.

The groundless accusations of foreign bias and influence have been generated solely by the virulence of party spirit; and they were adopted abroad as an apology or pretence for unprovoked aggressions. A just sense of the injuries received, and the most temperate efforts to obtain redress constitute what has been called partiality. And it seems to have been forgotten that, from the time when Mr. Jefferson became President till the month of August, 1807, no actual aggression on the neutral rights of America had been committed by France; whilst, during the same period, the nominal blockades, as they may be called, of our own; the renewal, contrary to express and mutual explanations, of the depredations on the indirect colonial trade the continued, impressments of our seamen and the attack on the Chesepeak had actually taken place. During that period, the laws, the executive acts, the negociations of the American government could have been directed to that government alone from whom injuries had been received. But from the time when the rights of the U. States were invaded by both the belligerents, every public measures has equally embraced both; the like efforts, founded on the same basis, have uniformly, though without success, been made to obtain redress from both: And the correspondence now published furnishes at last irrefragable proofs of the earnest desire of Mr. Jefferson's administration to adjust the differences with Great-Britain, and of their disposition to remove, for that purpose, whatever might serve as the shadow of a pretence for a denial of justice on her part.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Washington, *April* 21, 1810.

From the Tickler.

THE BLACK SHEEP.

Travelling once in the New-England states I overtook a shepherd who was following his flock along the country road, and merrily whistling any tune which first came into his head. Good morning, Mr. Shepherd, said I, you appear to be very happy in your humble situation. In yonder village, replied he, I have a small cottage, three or four acres of land, a wife two children, and one cow; by the industry of my wife my family are maintained in summer, and my wages are more than sufficient for our support during the winter; so that we are able to lay up a little every year for a *wet day*. The winter becomes agreeable to me, by the amiableness and innocence of my family, by the company and conversation of my friendly neighbours, and by the entertainment and instruction I receive from what few books I have. As soon as the woods begin to echo around my cottage with the whistling of the spring birds, I cheerfully betake myself to my summers labour, which is by no means fatiguing.—The bleating of my sheep forms my music, and my ambition ascends no higher than their welfare, and that of my family. I have many pleasing dreams under the cool shade by the side of the road, in the day, while my faithful dog watches by my side; and were it not for a certain *black sheep*, which I have in my flock, I should be perfectly happy: but this unruly fellow is always jumping into people's fields and leading the rest of my flock astray; and neither my trusty dog nor the well known sound of my horn, to which the rest are always obedient, can keep him in subjection: but I hope soon to get rid of him, and then I have nothing that I know of, that can give me any farther trouble.

The shepherd's artless conversation impressed my mind forcibly. I began to conclude that all mankind had their *black sheep* attending them, in one shape or another. I recollected I had seen many people who appeared, and some who professed to be almost happy: but I never saw nor heard of any who acknowledged themselves completely so; the finishing stroke was still wanting; this obstruction must be removed, or that object obtained, before we could reach the desired haven. Haman, the Agagite, was one of those *almost* happy people: the peculiar and distinguished honors conferred upon him by king Ahasuerus and his queen Esther, had intoxicated Haman, and flung him into a delirium of pleasure: but, when he called together his wife and friends, and told them of the glory of his riches, and the multitude of his children, and all things wherein the king had promoted him, &c. Yet, says he, all this availeth me nothing, so long as I see *Mordecai the Jew* sitting at the king's gate; and it seems that this *black sheep* of Haman's could only be removed by a gallows 50 cubits high.

I have secured my produce says the farmer, my grain and hay are safely stowed in my barn. I have committed the seed of another winter crop to the earth; and I have sold my spare stock to advantage. I have an excellent farm, and is well brought to; but my neighbour *Late-get-up*, whose farm, joins upon mine, keeps such miserable fences, that his cattle are ever breaking into my enclosures and doing damage. I wish he would sell his farm and move off, and then I shall have *nothing* to plague me.

The merchant has made his fortune and retired from business. He brings his sons up to college, and gives his daughters ample portions. He lives in fashion, is held in high estimation, and would be *entirely happy*, if his imaginataon were not continually haunted with the grating tormenting sound of cent per cent.

The Clergyman, who has so long enjoyed the benefit of a fat salary, and pushed his children into agreeable situations, would pass the evening of his life in domestic serenity, were it not for that rogue Swift, but the sound of

'*Know how to preach old sermons next,*
'*Vamp'd in the preface and the text,*'

echoes in his ears like the toll of a death-bell, and disturbs many of his dreams of future felicity.

The Lawyer, after wrangling a few years at the bar, climbs to the higher walks of life; he dips deeply into electioneering, and is ever the publick's most humble servant. He is advanced into the various grades of publick employment untill he gains a seat in the state legislature. Like M'Fingal's hero, he

'*Gains offices by constant seeking,*
'*'Squire, Captain, deputy and deacon*'

He then assumes the *Omni* ostentatious, and commands a kind of envied respect; smokes his pipe with big folks, intrigues for a seat in Congress: could I once attain that, says he, I should be content, without aspiring to the chair of the chief magistrate.

So we see that all those denominations have their *black sheep* to remove before they can obtain complete felicity.

Physicians are ever removing, not only the *black* but the *white sheep also*, and that out of the world; and what may seem strange, they are always stumbling upon them, wherever they go,

The Lover sighs to the evening gale, and condoles with his sleepless pillow. He traverses the silent grove by the *glimpse of the Moon*, or hails Aurora's dawn with the tear of woe. He wanders about like a pelican of the wilderness, and laments like a dove of the valley; the image of his *cruel fair* torments his broken slumbers, by the preference given to his rival! Starting, he awakens in wild agony, and his thoughts are haunted with daggers, pistols and poison! This indeed is a very difficult *black sheep* to remove.

The beautiful Clarissa, surrounded by a croud of youthful beau, who, like butterflies of a summer's day, flutter in the sunshine of her smiles, or like the insects of a frosty morning, shrink into non-existence whenever she frowns; we might fancy would not have any *black sheep* to remove. She is escorted to the ball room, the theatre, and to parties of pleasure, by the first in the *ton*; and in every circle she wears the *belle*; and she sighs, for pleasures more substantial and sincere; she contemplates superior joys in the silken chambers of Hymen. Beware my dear girl, how you make your choice; for if you suffer *fancy* to preside over *judgment*, you may be encumbered with a *black sheep* which *time* only will remove.

Printers have a few *black sheep*, among a large number of *white* ones; but these they would not wish to remove if once in a quarter, or half year, they would but yield a suitable portion of *wool*.

From the Freemans Journal.

COMMODORE PORTER'S RECALL.

On the 23d of June and on the 6th of July we published the following paragraphs respecting the reported recall of Commodore Porter.

" MORE FRENCH INSOLENCE.

" After what has lately passed before
" the public view, of French Insolence
" and Rapacity, we ought not to be sur-
" prised at any thing of the kind that may
" occur—no not even if N'Apollyon were
" to send over a brigade of strapping fel-

" lows to *kick* us into compliance with " any demand he may think proper to " make of us. The following there- " fore may be read with perfect calm- " ness, if not indifference, as *a thing of* " *course!*

[*From the Independent American, printed at the seat of the General Government.*

" The National Intelligencer some- " times is kind enough to give publicity " to important public documents and pro- " ceedings: Why has it omitted to inform " that *Turreau has demanded of Mr. Ma-* " *dison, as a preliminary step towards ap-* " *peasing Bonaparte, the immediate ejec-* " *tion from office of Capt. Porter, who* " *commands the gun boats at New-Orleans,* " *for daring to meddle with French pri-* " *vateers?* It seems Mr. Madison has " not yet thought fit to comply: we hope " the day of French dread has gone by."

[*From the Norfolk Ledger.*]

" It appears that the French minister, " Gen. Turreau, has demanded that capt. " Porter, should be dismissed the service " of the United States, for detaining a " schooner of his imperial and royal ma- " jesty. The demand has not been com- " plied with, but in what manner it was " received, has not been stated. We hope " the time is very distant, when our gal- " lant officers are to be disgraced at the " instance of a foreign minister. Mr. " Turreau has yet to learn that the prin- " ciples and genius of our government " do not allow of such summary proceed- " ings."

It seems both these Editors have been mistaken in their conclusions.

A day or two ago we received private information that this gallant officer was certainly recalled, but we could not bring ourselves to believe that it was possible. The Orleans Gazette which we received yesterday, leaves it no longer in doubt.

New-Orleans, June 18.

Commodore Porter and Family sailed hence yesterday, for Washington in the Vesuvius, Lieut. Reed. The command of the naval force on this station devolves on Capt. Carrell.

So much for daring to meddle with *French* privateers. The spirit of our few gallant tars will soon be broken down at this rate. *America's cup of humiliation it seems, is not quite full,* although some have been so credulous as to believe it was overflowing.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18.

We are informed that the sloop of war the Hornet will sail from New-York between the 25th and the last of this month, for France and England; and that her commander will take charge of mercantile and other letters for Europe.

A letter from the hon. Paul Hamilton, at Washington, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated June 21, says ,—" It may be a satisfaction to you, and other good men of your city, to be informed that Commodore Decatur, is now under sailing orders, with a squadron of our ships, to cruise from Hampton Roads, southwardly, which will tend I hope, to rid our coast of the privateers which have been infesting it for sometime past."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the Boston Centinel, July 18.

Last evening arrived here the brig Richmond, Capt. Johnston, 42 days from Bristol England; who politely favored us with London papers to the 2nd June.

The news from Spain and Portugal is not so late as we have received direct—The French papers continued full of accounts of French victories over the Spanish 'rebels.' On the 30th May, a fleet with reinforcements for Spain and Portugal, sailed from Portsmouth.

Napoleon and his Empress were to return to Paris from their northern tour the 30th May.

An attempt had been made to assassinate the Duke of Cumberland, (5th son of the King) in his sleep, by an Italian valet, named Seillis. The Duke received eight or ten wounds from a sword:—But wrestling it from the assassin, the latter ran into his chamber, and cut his throat with a razor, which occasioned his immediate death. The papers are filled with particulars of this horrid transaction.

Burdett remained in the Tower. Parliament it was expected would be prorogued the 10th June, when he would be liberated. The papers are silent respecting him.

We find very little mention of American affairs.

The duke of Albuquerque had arrived in London, Minister from the Spanish Regency.

The British King was at Court the 30th May, in good health. The Princess Amelia was convalescent. Mr. Windham lay dangerously ill.

The port of Elsineur had been declared to be in a state of blockade.

A letter from Paris, dated May 24th, says—" A mitigation of the severity of the decree for the confiscation of American property, you know, it is not to be expected."

NEW-ORLEANS, July 4.

The only news of consequence, by last evening's mail, is the change of government in Carracas. We expect Mexico will soon follow the example, in fact she ought to have led the way. Our little neighbours (we hope this appellation will not offend them) the Florians, have anticipated the good cause, and this day, we are informed, they intend declaring themselves FREE. The Fair Goddess of Freedom driven from the one continent, seeks asylum in another, and happy, thrice happy are we, that she is likely to meet such cordial reception.

LONDON, May 27.

Letters from Ireland speak of several large failures in Dublin as well as in Cork and Limerick, the effects of which will be sensibly felt in London.

Accounts have been received from Teneriffe, which bear a distressing complexion. An earthquake is said to have taken place, and the effects of it have been felt by the inhabitants to a serious extent. It had demolished a great number of houses, and many lives we understand were lost. The peak of Teneriffe is stated to have been affected, and part of it shook into the sea, which injured a great number of vessels.

It was rumoured that the king of Prussia was to be deposed, and to retire on a pension; and that the sovereign of Westphalia and Hanover was to connect with his dominions the patrimony of the house of Brandenburgh.

So little attention does the French government pay to its marine, since recent events have done away all probability of its effecting any thing in the present war, that the seamen at Brest have not received any pay for the last twelve months, and that they are as little attended to in other respects.

PARIS, May 23.

TO HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL.

" MONSEIGNEUR—Agreeably to the communication made to your serene highness in one of my preceding dispatches, the batteries of Matagorda Point were unmasked at four o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and a fire commenced from 48 pieces of cannon and mortars on the enemy's ships, which had taken a station between the point and the Puntal Castle, from which it supported the fort of Matagorda, and greatly incommoded our works. Several red hot shot were fired; some of which struck a ship of the line, and set her on fire. This vessel, as well as several bombs, sloops, and gun-bosts, were obliged to withdraw from their position. The whole fire was then directed on Matagorda. The fort notwithstanding continued to defend itself untill the morning of the 22d, and would probably hold out 24 hours longer, if one of our shells, which fell on the powder magazine, had not blown it up, dismantled the works, and killed a number of men. The rest of the garrison, alarmed by this accident, hastily embarked, and left the fort to be occupied by the imperial troops. Marshal the duke of Belluno informs me, that it was intended, on the following night, to occupy it by force; to repair the work, and direct 21 pieces of cannon that have been there against Cadiz.

The capture of the fort of Matagorda will necessarily have produced a great effect at Cadiz; and the more so because the enemy's ships being now attacked at their anchorage, and cannot communicate except by stealth, and at night with their establishment at Caraccas and the inner harbour. We shall also derive this advantage from it that we shall be able to erect our batteries nearer, and throw shells into Cadiz; at the same time that we shall assemble; in the channel of Trocadero, the flotilla of bombs and gun-boats we are preparing. Twenty of these gunboats will be immediately manned, and others are building. But on this subject I must inform your highness, that the presence of 1000 or 1200 seamen, completely organized (or even more, if possible) would be of great advantage to the service in this quarter. The greater part might man these vessels, and the remainder might be advantageously employed on the coast of the Ocean or the Mediterranean; a disposal of this force would contribute to keep the country in subjection, intercept every kind of mercantile communication, and thus contribute to the success of our operation; then should we begin to conceive hopes of soon seeing the numerous population of Cadiz, which already begins to be straitened, submit and drive out the English of their own accord.

Marshal the duke of Treviso, after having cleared the coast of Ayamonte of the enemy, and beaten the corps Ballasteros at Zalamea la Real, took measures for keeping the inhabitants of that district within the line of their duty, and is sending to Seville the troops that he finds it necessary to leave there. Gen. Brayer has entered Estremadura with a strong column. He is to communicate with the second corps, which has pushed a detachment to Los Santos Zafra; he will afterwards take a position at Ronquillo.

Signed

The duke of DALMATIA."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer time than six months, are desired to come forward immediately and discharge their respective accounts. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts lodged in the hands of a magistrate.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1810.

N. B. *S. D.* continues to carry on the *Watch* and *Clock Making* and *Silversmith* business, at the old stand, in Market street.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE Books for subscription to the Allegheny Bridge will be opened at the house of Samuel Peebles, in Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of August, and continue open during the week every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEORGE SHIRAS, *Sec'ty.*

July 28th 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on the bank of the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, in St. Clair township, two *Mares*—one of them is a dark bay, hip shot and has a bell on—the other is a bright bay, with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS HOFFMAN.

July 30, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

Have just received and offer for Sale at the subscription price, $12,

Arrowsmith's Map of the World

on a globular projection, varnished.

The price will be raised in fall to 14 dollars.

Also the following Law Books,

Johnston's Reports, 3d and 4th vols.
Comyn on Contracts, 2 vols.
Chitty on Pleading, 2 vols.
Massachusetts Reports 4 vols.
Hening and Mumford's Reports, 3 vols.
American Precedents
Maryland Reports
Bay's Reoprts
Tyler's Reports
Day's do. 2 vols.
Cranch's do. 2 vols.
Bosanquet and Puller's Reports 5 vols
Curran's Speeches 2 v.
Eloquence of the British Senate 2 vols.
H. Blackstone's Reports 2 vols.
Washington's Reports 2 vols.
Fonblanque's Equity 2 vols.
Tidd's Practice 2 vols.
Opinion of Judge Cooper on the sentence of a foreign court of admiralty.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1810.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

FOUR half and four three quarter blood Merino Rams, directly from Col. Humphrey's flock. Apply to

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, that are in arrears for county and borough taxes, of 1810, that unless their respective balances are paid off before the 1st day of August next, the law will be executed in the strictest manner without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BELL, *Collector.*

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Ohio township, Allegheny county, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, a *Black HORSE*, 15 hands high, 4 years old, one hind foot white, shod all round, and has a small star in his forehead;—also a *Bay HORSE*, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, has a blaze in his face, and short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take away.

JOHN WHITE.

July 7th 1810.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every WEDNESDAY *and* SATURDAY

From 3 o'clock until 9 in the Evening,

during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

PITTSBURGH.

June 7, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale at his Wholesale Store in Third Street near Market Street, the following Articles, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

10 barrels tanners oil
15 do. flaxseed oil
100 Spanish hides
A quantity best quality Spanish soal leather
A large supply best Juniata barr iron
Ferree's best powder
Cordage of all kinds, of a superior quality, manufactured at Harmony.
Wrapping paper
And a general assortment of Merchandize.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1810. tf

One or Two Journeymen,

COPPER-SMITHS AND TIN-PLATE WORKERS,

can have employ at the *Widow HAMSHER'S* Copper-Smith's Shop, in Fourth Street, *Pittsburgh.*

July 11, 1810.

Just opened and for Sale at

CRAMER, SPEAR and *EICHBAUM'S*

BOOKSTORE

An assortment of elegant *Broadcloths, Kerseymers and Cassinets*, and a variety of coarse Cloths. Also, *Stripe, Check and Chambray cottons, and Cotton Hose*

The above goods are from Col. David Humphrey's mannfactory in Connecticut.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED
From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

—

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallable preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

—

Dr Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

—

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory ness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mindly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

HIGH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infalliable remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S
Celebrated Worm Destroying
LOZENGES.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

—

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the more severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers

100 Bales first rate Tennessee

Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre, which they offer very low for cash, or negociable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price 50 cents* per box.

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price 25 cents sing e, and 2 dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine had proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price 50 cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price 25 cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About ight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace and John M'Dowell, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the county of Allegheny, dated the 18th day of July, 1810, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

Public Notice is hereby given

to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 20th day of July 1810.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*